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Raptors 6610

RAPTOR NESTING SURVEY
FILLMORE AND SALT LAKE DISTRICTS
BY PAT BENSON - 1974

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PURPOSE:

The purpose of the Raptor Survey in the Fillmore Bureau of Land Management District was to gain a general knowledge of nesting species present and their distribution in the area. Although information on all raptor species was desired, information on four species, Golden Eagle (Aquila Chrysaetos), Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus), Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), and Ferruginous Hawk (Buteo regalis), was particularly desired.

PROCEDURE:

Because of the remote locations of most of the raptor nests, travel was primarily by 4-wheel drive vehicle and on foot. Three flights in small aircraft were made to allow observations in more remote areas and to observe larger areas of nesting terrain in a shorter period of time. The Super Cub was used primarily for these flights because of its maneuverability and ability to fly at slow speed.

After driving as close as possible to the nests, I walked the rest of the distance to the nests. Pictures were taken of the nesting sites from various positions to record their locations. Thirty-five millimeter photos were used for the recording.

Most of the time spent in the Fillmore District was in the western part because of the large BLM holdings in this area and the suitable habitat which is also available there.

RESULTS:

Terrain varied from alkaline salt flats to semi-alpine regions. Most of the area was desert with greasewood, cheatgrass and some sage. Junipers were found over a large portion of the area, particularly in the southwestern part of the District.

Densities of birds varied throughout the area, usually in response to the amount of prey available. Most areas appeared to have at least a transient population of birds, but an abundant food supply was necessary for productive nesting to occur.

Various prey was available but the three species most abundantly used by raptors were the Black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), Townsend's ground squirrel (Spermophilus townsendii), and the Cottontail Rabbit (Sylvilagus nuttallii). Other species were available including Antelope

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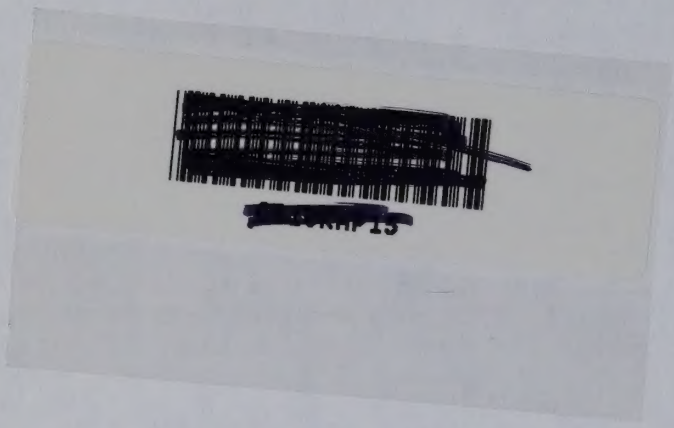

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ground squirrel (Ammospermophilus leucurus), Kangaroo Rats (Dipodomys microps), Horned Lark (Eremophila alpestris), Ravens (Coxuus Convus), and various other small birds and reptiles.

The prey remains recovered from the Golden Eagle aeries visited consisted primarily of the first three species mentioned previously, although assorted other remains were found, including portions of a skunk at one nest. The Ferruginous Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk and Prairie Falcon seemed most abundant in areas where the Townsend's Ground Squirrel was present, although these birds were found in other areas, as was the Golden Eagle. The Townsend's Ground Squirrel seemed to be limited to the flats surrounding the north end of the Cricket Mountains and thus the largest concentration of birds also was located there. This concentration around the Townsend's population appears to be consistent with observations in the Salt Lake BLM District and in Southern Idaho.

Nesting locations varied with species. The Ferruginous Hawk nests found were all, with exception of one, found on mounds of dirt slightly elevated above the surrounding terrain. The one exception was found on a small cliff which could be walked to easily without the aid of ropes. Only slight elevation was necessary for the Ferruginous Hawks. All of the active nests were from 15-20 feet above the surrounding valley floor but some inactive, previously-used nests were elevated only a few feet. The nests all consisted of a gathering of sticks, usually 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 feet in diameter and 6-10 inches in height. None of the nests were shaded during the hotter portions of the day and one bird, which I believe to have been the female, was observed shading the young during these periods of higher temperature.

Those Prairie Falcon aeries found were located on cliffs usually 75-200 feet in height. The actual nesting sites were located in depressions or on ledges, since Prairie Falcons do not build an actual nest. Falcons will, on occasion, use the abandoned nests of other birds (Ravens, Red-tails, eagles, etc). However, no such sites were observed. Both the Prairie Falcon and the Ferruginous Hawk nests were discovered by observing protective display. The display consists of various distress calls with a series of dives by the birds on the intruder. The attacks are usually not completed, although on certain occasions birds came close enough to this observer to make me duck.

Golden Eagle and Red-tailed Hawk aeries were usually found on a medium-sized cliff 50-100 feet, using a stick-nest platform. Cliffs may be fairly large but usually they are not quite as high as those used by Prairie Falcons. Golden Eagles particularly have been known to use ground nests, but none were observed during the period spent in this area. The nesting platforms of the Golden Eagle and Red-tail may be used year after year with new material being added each year.

For all of the raptors nesting on cliffs, it was noticed that usually the nesting cliff was the first cliff above the valley floor and normally was not a great distance above the valley floor. This was not always the case, but it usually appeared to be the rule and probably was due to the increased energy needed to carry food to the higher cliffs.

A number of inactive nests were found throughout the area studied, but no specific details are mentioned in this report. The reason for their inactivity is unknown and they may represent alternate nesting sites to those mentioned, totally abandoned sites, or nesting sites which were just not used this particular year. Some of these were in good repair, while others were not. Some nests had new materials added which would probably indicate an alternate nest, non-breeding birds, or an unsuccessful nesting attempt.

At this time, it seems appropriate to mention two other factors involved in this study; the first is other raptors observed. A number of other raptors were observed including Swainson's Hawks (Buteo swainsoni), Marsh hawks (Circus cyaneus), Turkey vultures (Cathartes aura), Kestrels or American Sparrow Hawks (Falco sparverius), Great Horned Owls (Bubo virginianus), and Burrowing Owls (Speotyto cunicularia). Of these raptors, nests were found of only the Kestrel (1) and the Burrowing Owls (3). The nest locations of these birds are included with those of the other raptors.

The second factor in this study which should be mentioned is a series of power poles discovered southwest of Delta, Utah. While traveling approximately 12-14 miles along this pole line, I discovered 37 Golden eagles and one short-eared owl at the base of the poles which appeared to have been electrocuted. The birds were in various degrees of decay, some appearing to have been there a year or more and some being probably only a month or two old. Some of the more recent birds showed burn marks on the feathers, indicating the probable source of death was electrocution. From observations made on those birds which were not totally decayed, all of the birds were immature or sub-adult birds. The electrocution could occur on this line very easily since the ground wire and two of the power phases were all within four feet of each other. Correction of several poles, approximately 12, had been made along this line. The correction consisted of a horizontal crossarm which was perpendicular to both the pole itself and the original crossarm containing the lines. The corrections were near roads which crossed the path of the lines and appeared to be placed at positions which were easily accessible. The way that the lines are situated on the crossarm and the location of the powerline itself makes this a line which should be corrected at every pole. Observing around the base of the poles, I found sign of raptor castings and defication at nearly all, indicating a general overall use of the poles. The corrections that were made appear to have been placed with little consideration as to direction of the prevailing winds, which is a big factor in the problem.

Before presenting any form of discussion, it would seem appropriate to mention a period of one week which I spent in the Salt Lake BLM District

in a small area at the north end of the Cedar Mountains. While in this area, I found two Golden Eagle aeries, 2 Prairie Falcon aeries and one Ferruginous Hawk nest. This area's dimensions were about 8 miles north to south and about 4 miles east to west. The area's northern boundary was approximately along Highway 80 at the north end of the Cedar Mountains.

Along with the nesting birds observed in this area, a number of non-nesters were also seen. For the small area observed, a fairly large number of birds were seen. The large concentration of birds might be due to a population of Townsend's Ground Squirrels observed on the western edge of the area, and a fairly large rabbit population, both Cottontail and Jack-Rabbit, which was present on the eastern edge. These combined prey populations should produce a fairly stable food source for Raptorial birds.

A third area in which several raptor nests were discovered was the Deep Creek Mountains. During the latter part of the summer, nests of three Sharp Shinned Hawks (Accipiter striatus) and one Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii), were found in areas of the Deep Creeks. This area is largely coniferous and aspen forest, and is much more suitable for this type of bird than the deserts previously studied.

DISCUSSION:

Although raptors were found throughout the areas observed, it is obvious that the nesting concentrations are centralized around a major food source. This food source may vary for species, but appears to be the major limiting factor to the birds' reproduction. Individual raptor species in individual areas seemed fairly specific as to types of prey used for food. Those birds which used a stable prey species as a food source, i.e., Ferruginous Hawk - Townsend's Ground Squirrel, Appeared to be more numerous than those which normally used a fluctuating source, i.e., Golden Eagle - Jackrabbit.

Overall, it seems that the Raptor-prey relationship in this area is quite variable and quite delicate. This relationship is one which appears to be influenced by many factors - soil type, vegetation, rainfall, etc., and which needs to be studied in more detail in order to better understand it.

FILLMORE BLM DISTRICT
Golden Eagle Aeries
(Aquila chrysactos)

#1 Pot Mountain Eagle Aerie:

This aerie is on the northwest corner of Pot Mountain on a rock outcrop approximately 50 feet high. The nest has a southern exposure. There are three nesting platforms on this outcrop. One of the platforms is on the northwest face and is small, probably built by Ravens or some Buteo. Two larger platforms are situated on the southern face. These nests are in line vertically, one being approximately 2 feet above the other. The lower nest was the one used and one young bird was produced. The few prey remains present consisted of Jackrabbit.

#2 Bloom Cricket Eagle Aerie:

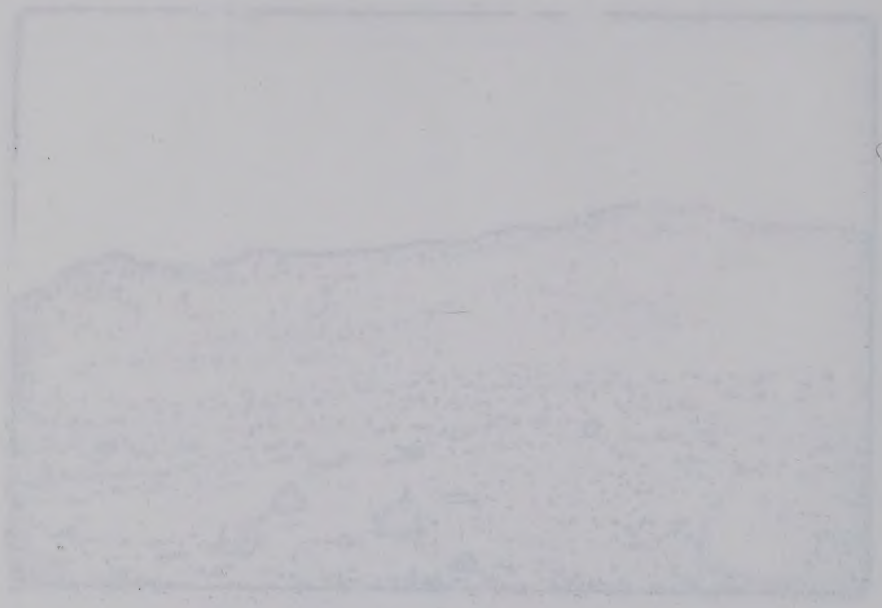
The road to this nest meets Highway 257 12.3 miles south of the Clear Lake cutoff. The road goes west from the highway and for future reference will be referred to as the Bloom Cricket Road. This aerie is found by following the Bloom Cricket Road until it intersects the Broadmouth Canyon-Johnson Pass Road. A small dirt road is taken to the mining area shown on USGS Map NJ 12-4, Range 9 West Township 21 South. The ridge on which the mining operation is located is followed south for approximately 1/2 mile. The aerie is on the west side of the ridge on a west facing cliff. The nest is located in Range 10 West Township 21 South. There was one young bird in this nest and one unhatched egg. This nest was located while watching the adult bring food to the young bird. Very few prey remains were present at this nest, but those found were Jackrabbit.

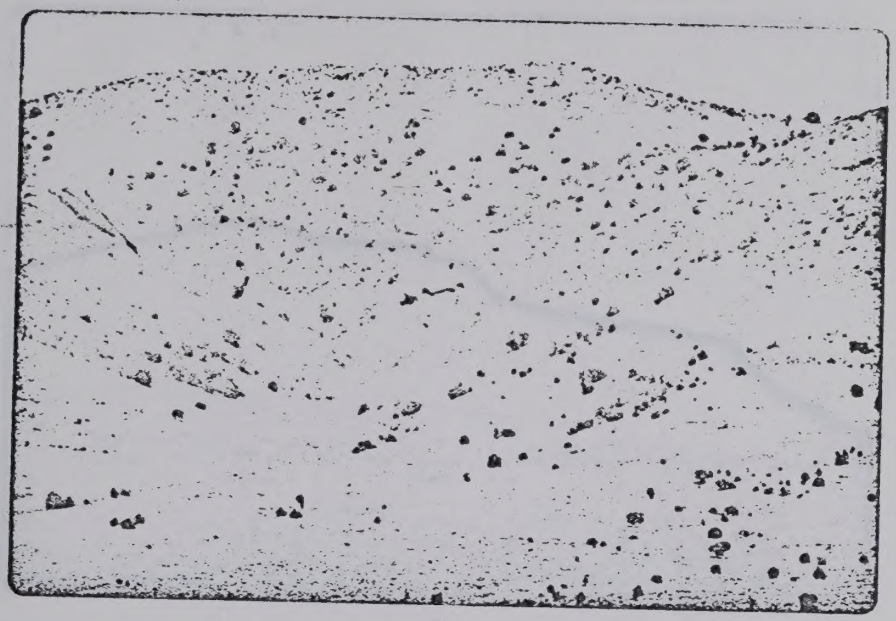
#3 Milford 33 Mile-Microwave Eagle Aerie:

This nest is found on the northwestern face of a hill approximately 1.5 miles west of Highway 257. At the base of this hill is a telephone company microwave station on the east; an abandoned cabin on the northeast, and an abandoned lime and dolomite mine on the northwest, just below the aerie. The cliff is on the second or upper ledge. There is an old, unusued stick platform on the north face on the lower ledge. This nest is located on USGS Richfield Map NJ 12-4, Range 9 West Township 23 South. Prey remains found under the nest were Cottontail Rabbit.

#4 Red Pass Eagle Aerie:

This aerie is in a canyon called Red Pass, which is a dry streambed, passable by car. This canyon is southwest of the Milford 33 Mile-Microwave Eagle Aerie approximately 4 miles. The nest is on the northern side of the canyon with a southern exposure and is approximately one mile west of the mouth of the canyon. This aerie is found in Township 23 South Range 10 West on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4. No prey remains were collected from this nest which was found when the young bird gave a food call when the parent came in with food.



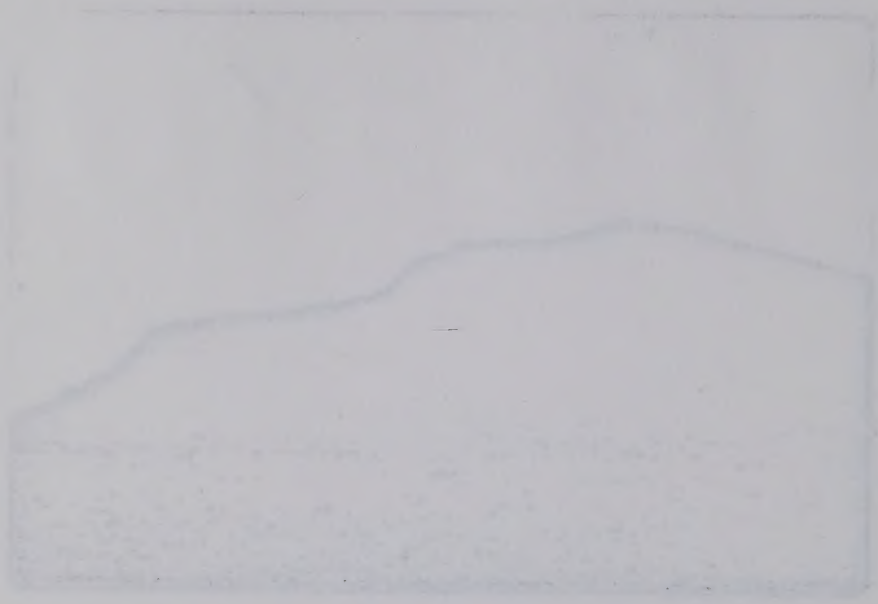


#5 Cedar Pass Eagle Aerie:

The location of this nest is approximately 5 miles west of the Milford 33 Mile-Microwave Eagle Aerie. The aerie is located at the north end of Cedar Canyon where it meets Broadmouth Canyon, approximately 70 feet high on a 100-foot cliff. Two young birds were produced in this aerie. Considerable prey remains were found at the aerie and they consisted of Jackrabbit and Cottontail Rabbit. The location of this nest is in Township 23 South Range 10 West on USGS Richfield Map NJ 12-4.

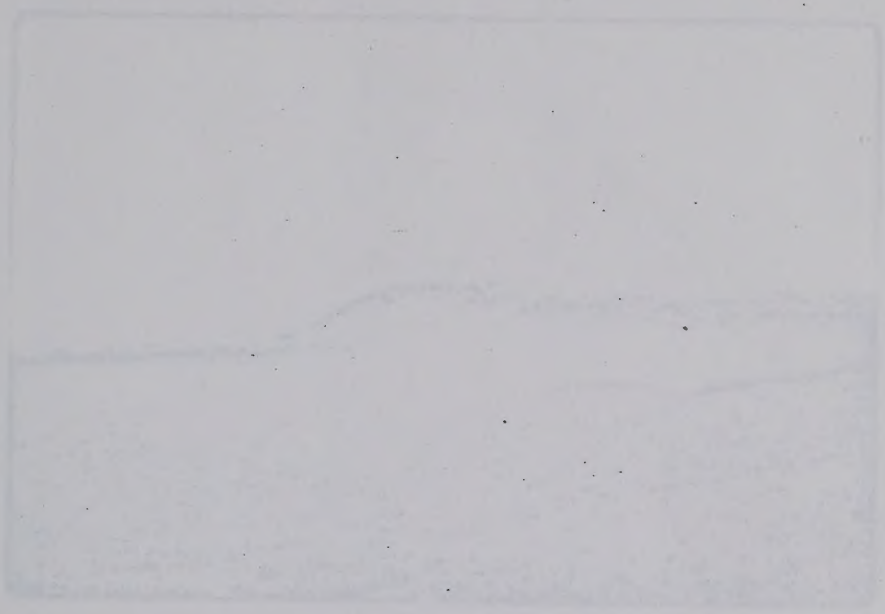
#6 Sevier Lake Eagle Aerie:

This aerie is found at the southeast corner of Sevier Lake on the south side of the Black Rock - Crystal Peak Road. The nest has a western exposure and is on a cliff located at the point where the Black Rock Road comes out of the canyon into the flat of Sevier Lake. There are two platforms - the active one being the southern-most. There was a single young bird in this nest which was very thin and little in the way of prey remains was found around the aerie. There was, however, a casting of skunk fur below the nest and the surrounding area smelled of skunk. This nest is found in Township 24 South Range 11 West on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4.



#7 Desert Range Experimental Farm Eagle Aerie:

The aerie is found on the southwest corner of the Desert Range Experimental Farm where Highway 21 passes through going from Pine Valley to Garrison. The nest is on the first dark cliff north of the highway as it passes out of Pine Valley. One young bird was raised in this aerie, which has a western exposure. This location is found on Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 25 South Range 18 West.



#8 Conger Mountain Eagle Aerie:

This nest is found south of Conger Peak where double power poles pass out into the open from a small canyon. There is a road along the line at this point. The nest is on the north side of the lines with a northwestern exposure. The nest is approximately 3/4 miles from the power poles and was spotted from the air while flying with Mayo Call and Joe Eggett. One young bird was raised in this nest. No ground survey was made of this nest. Its location is Township 19 South Range 17 West on the Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1.

FILLMORE BLM DISTRICT
Ferruginous Hawk Nests
(Buteo regalis)

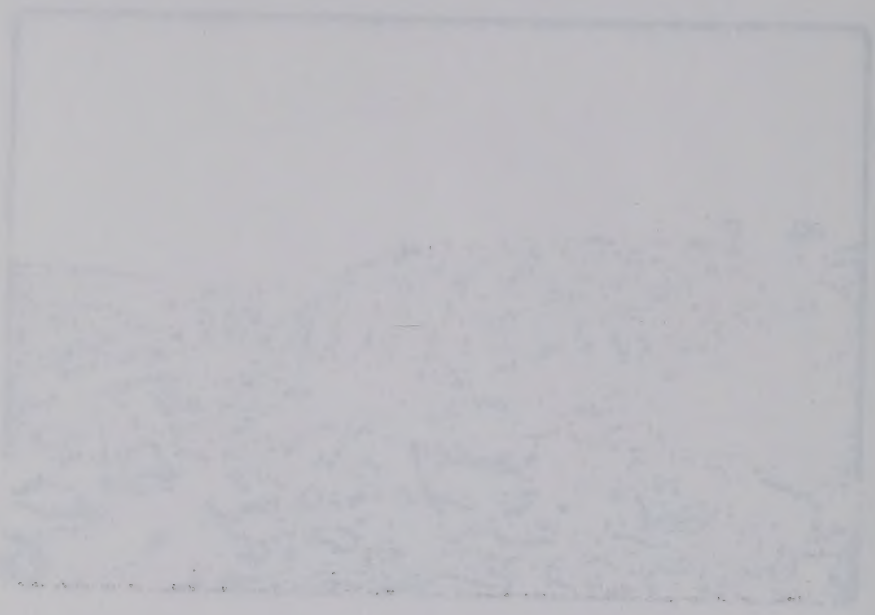
#1 Bloom Cricket Ferruginous Hawk Nest #1:

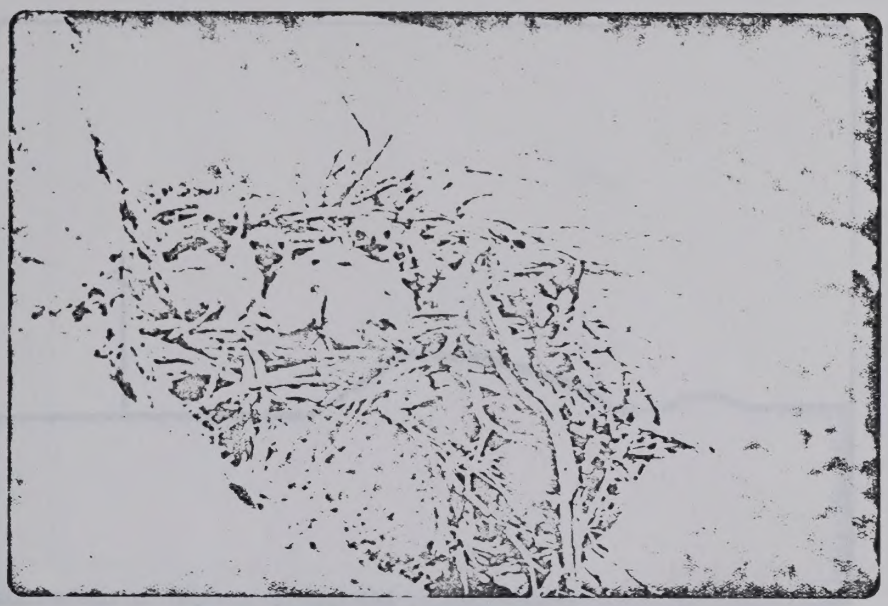
This nest is located 1.1 miles west of Highway 257 on the Bloom Cricket Road. The nest is on the south side of the road where someone has dug out a large amount of dirt. The nest is on the ground at the edge of a ledge made by the excavation. There were four young which hatched, but only three birds fledged. The fourth young bird was found below the ledge and appears to have fallen or was pushed from the nest when approximately half grown. Prey remains found included Townsend's Ground Squirrels and Kangaroo Rats. This nest is found in Township 21 South Range 9 West of Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4.

1A Young Ferruginous Hawks in Bloom Cricket Ferruginous Hawk Nest # 1

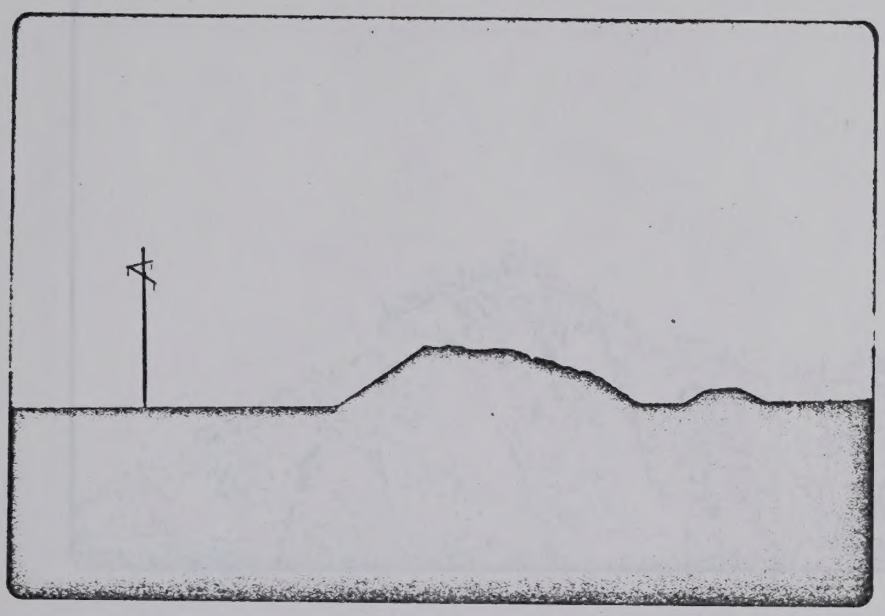
#2 Bloom Cricket Ferruginous Hawk Nest #2:

The location of this nest is 5.1 miles west of Highway 257 where Bloom Cricket Road meets the Broadmouth Canyon-Johnson Pass Road. There is an excavation at this point and the nest is located in a small canyon at the south end on a small cliff. The nest is facing northeast and is about six feet from the top of the cliff. Four young birds were hatched from this aerie, but upon returning, I found only three young fledglings. Remains of Townsend's Ground Squirrels were found in this nest. The map location of this nest is Township 21 South Range 9 West on Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4.



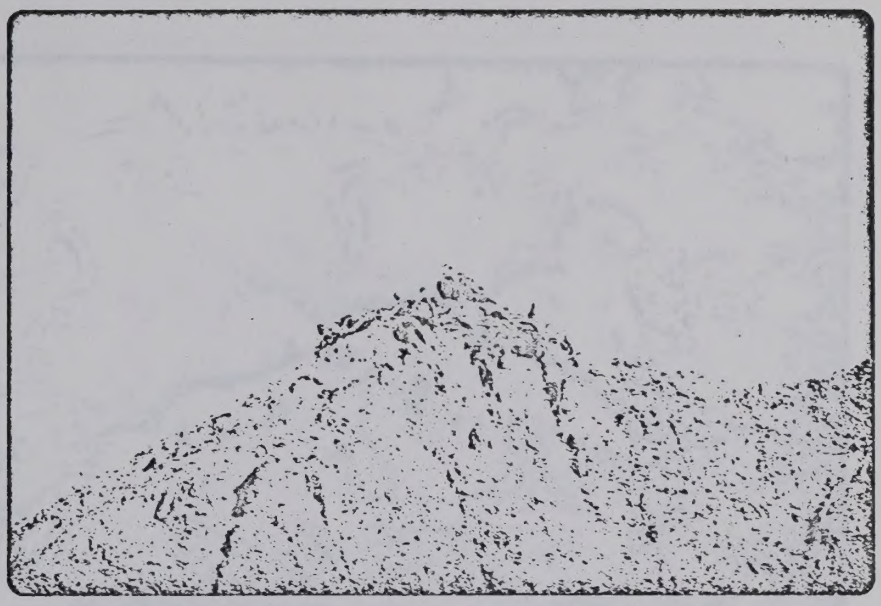


2A Young Ferruginous Hawks in Bloom Cricket Ferruginous Hawk Nest # 2

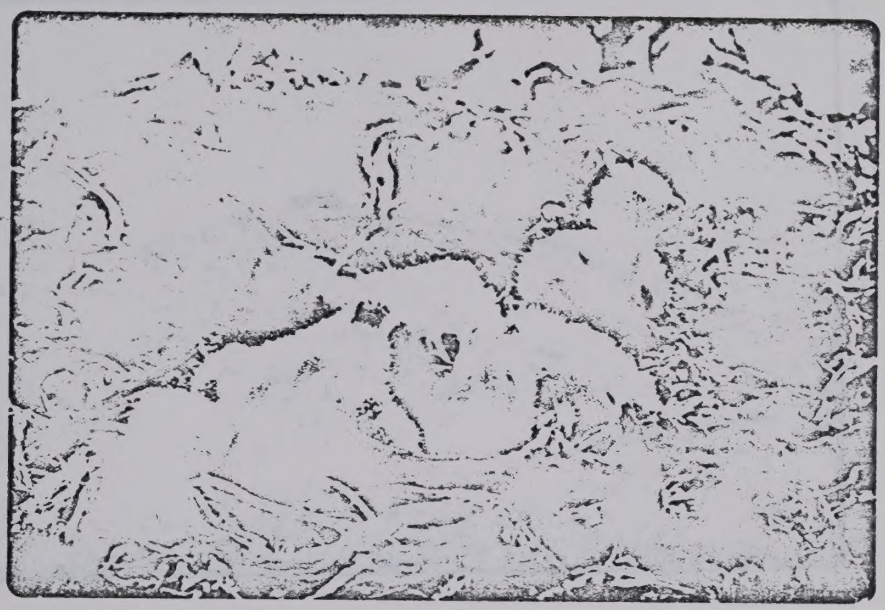


#3 Pot Mountain Sandpile Insulator Ferruginous Hawk Nest:

This nest is located approximately 1/4 mile south of the road between the Clear Lake cutoff (Highway 257) and Highway 6-50. The nest is on a manmade sandpile approximately 20 feet high located 30 yards from a road which heads south into the Cricket Mountains from the road previously mentioned. A power line parallels the road and there is a substation about 150 years from the nest on the road heading south. Four young birds were hatched at this nest but I believe only two fledged. On a return visit only two birds were found in the nest and the remains of one young were found below the nest, half-grown. Remains of Townsend's Ground Squirrels were found in the nest. On the Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1, this nest is located in Township 19 South Range 9 West.



3A Close-up of Ferruginous Hawk Nest on Pot Mountain Sandpile



3B Young Ferruginous Hawks in Nest on Pot Mountain Sandpile

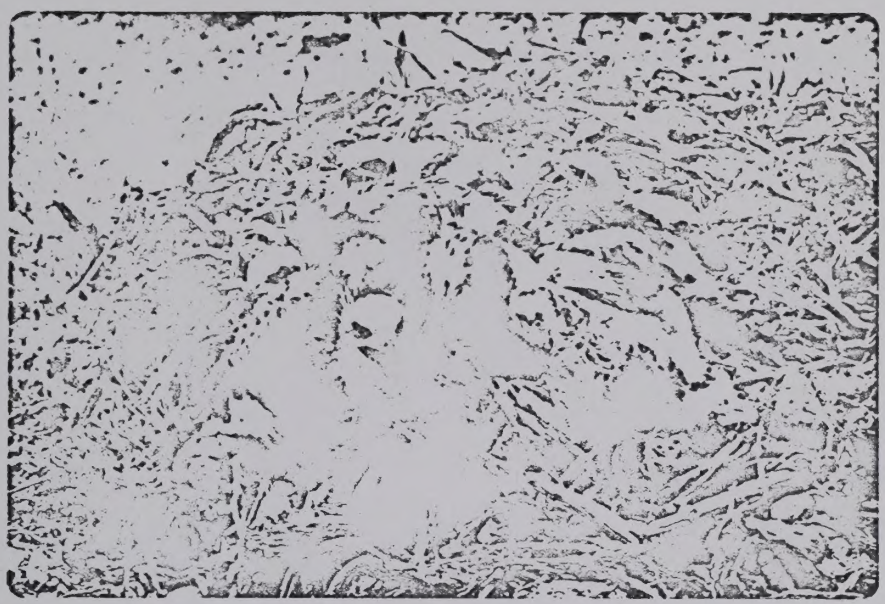
#4 State Road Commission No Trespassing Stockpile #5348 Ferruginous Hawk Nest:

This nest is found 2.5 miles north of the Highway 257 - Bloom Cricket Road junction, approximately 75 yards west of the highway on a manmade sandpile used for road construction. The sandpile is about 15 feet high. Four young birds were hatched from this nest and the number fledged is unknown. There were remains of Townsend's Ground Squirrels in this nest, which is located on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 21 South Range 8 West.

#5 Bloom Cricket Wash Ferruginous Hawk Nest:

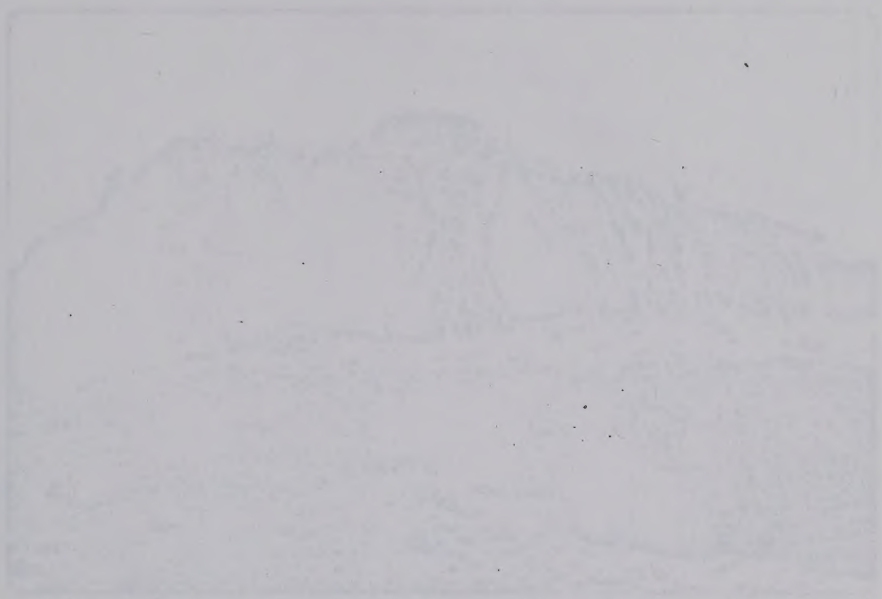
The nest is found on the east side of a hill in a large, washed-out area approximately two miles northwest of Bloom Cricket Ferruginous Hawk Nest #1. To get to this nest, one must take the road west from Highway 257 which passes next to the State Road Commission No Trespassing Stockpile #5348 Ferruginous Hawk Nest, for 2.5 miles, turn south and travel for one mile. There are a number of old stick nests in the area which appear to have been used in past years. Five young were hatched at this nest and at least two fledged. Remains of Townsend's Ground Squirrels were found at the nest. The location of this nest is on Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 21 South Range 9 West.

5A Close-up of Ferruginous Hawk Nest in Bloom Cricket Wash



5B Young Ferruginous Hawks in Bloom Cricket Wash Nest

FILLMORE BLM DISTRICT
Prairie Falcon Nests
(Falco mexicanus)



#1 North Cricket Abandoned Prairie Falcon Nest:

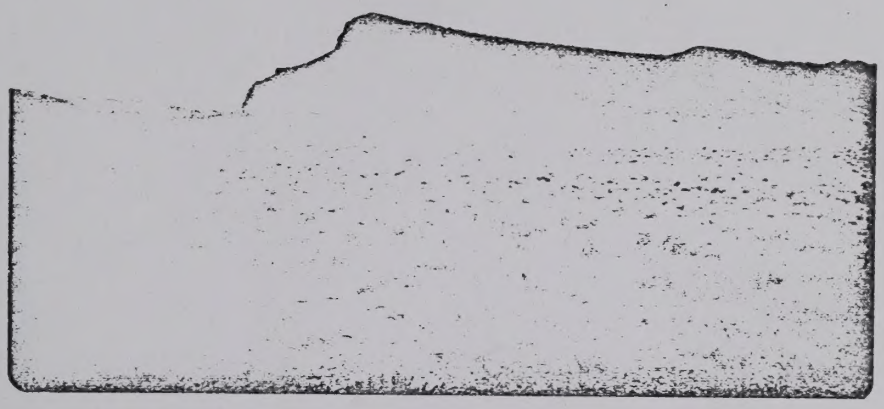
This nest is located approximately 1.5 miles south of the Pot Mountain Sandpile Insulator Ferruginous Hawk Nest. The nest is an old stick nest about 15 feet from the ground and six feet from the top of the cliff. There were two eggs in the nest, one of which was cracked. There were no adults present and the nest appears to be abandoned. The cliff used is much smaller than is standard for the Prairie Falcon and, thus, probably allowed more accessibility to predators or scavengers. The nest can be located on the Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1 in Township 20 South Range 9 West.

#2 Bloom Cricket Prairie Falcon Nest #1:

This nest is found approximately 1/2 mile northeast of the Bloom Cricket Eagle Aerie, directly above the mining operation shown on Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 21 South Range 9 West. The nest exposure was northwest.

#3 Bloom Cricket Prairie Falcon Nest #2:

This nest is found approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the junction of Bloom Cricket Road and Johnson Pass - Broadmouth Canyon Road. The nest is on the north end of a ridge of rock running north-south. The nest is southwest of the Bloom Cricket Eagle Aerie located on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 21 South Range 10 West.



#4 Broadmouth Canyon Prairie Falcon Nest #1:

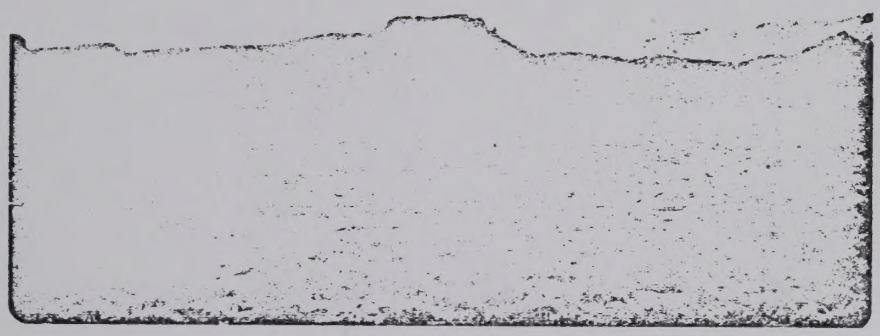
This nest is located on the north cliff of the mouth of Broadmouth Canyon. I observed these birds making an aerial food exchange. The nest is approximately 1/2 mile north of the main road passing through Broadmouth Canyon on the southwest corner of the cliff, as it curves around going east-west to north-south. The nest is located on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 22 South Range 10 West. The road passing by the nest is also shown on the map running from Highway 257 into the Cricket Mountains.

#5 Broadmouth Canyon Prairie Falcon Nest #2:

This nest is located on the south side of the road into Broadmouth Canyon as it enters the canyon. The nest is approximately 1/2 mile west of the Johnson Pass-Broadmouth Canyon Road. The exposure of this nest is western. The nest can be located in Township 22 South Range 10 West on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4.

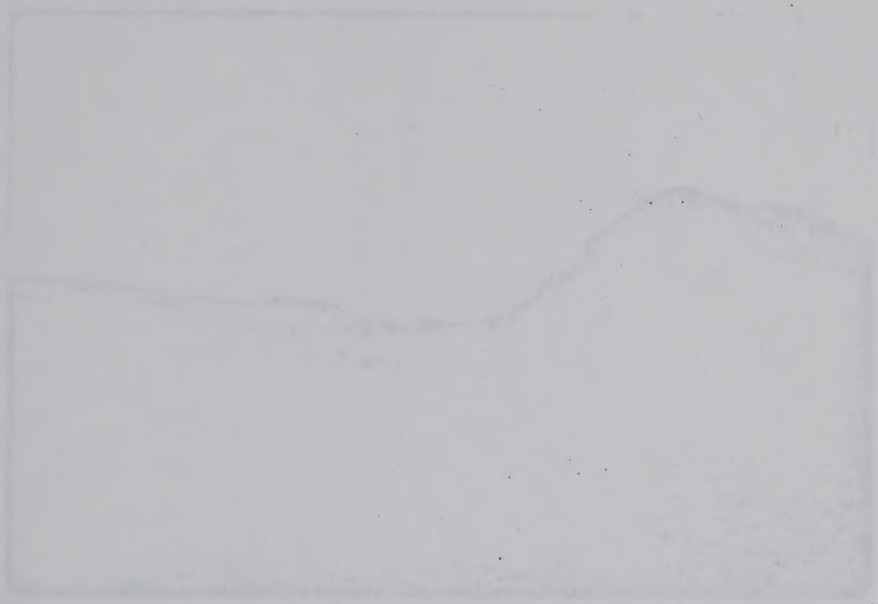
#6 Milford 33 Mile Microwave Prairie Falcon Nest:

This nest is approximately 1.5 miles west of Highway 257 on the eastern face of the same hill on which the Milford 33 Mile Microwave Eagle Aerie is located. The telephone company microwave station is at the base of this hill. This nest is located on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 23 South Range 9 West.



#7 Northeast Cricket Prairie Falcon Nest:

The location of this nest is approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the mouth of Broadmouth Canyon on a rock outcropping with an eastern exposure, about 5 miles west of Highway 257. The Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 22 South Range 9 West can be used for its location.



#8 Red Pass Prairie Falcon Nest:

Approximately 1/4 mile from the mouth up Red Pass, this nest can be located on the north side of the canyon. The nest is located on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 23 South Range 10 West.

#9 Southeast Cricket Prairie Falcon Nest:

This nest is west and slightly south of the Milford 33 Mile Microwave nests, approximately 3.5 miles on the northeast facing cliff. This nest is located on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 23 South Range 10 West.

#10 Miller - North Canyon Road Prairie Falcon Nest:

This nest is found on the west side of the road passing from Miller Canyon road to North Canyon road on the east side of Sawtooth Mountain. The nest is situated on a northeast-facing ridge of rock, approximately 2 miles north of Miller Canyon Road. Just south of the nest 1/4 mile is a sheep corral. The map location is on Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1 Township 19 South Range 13 West.

#11 Crystal Peak to Smooth Canyon Road Prairie Falcon Nest:

This nest location is approximately 3 miles northeast of Crystal Peak on a northeast-facing cliff. This cliff is much smaller than the surrounding cliffs to the west and the south. The Map location can be found on Richfield USGS map NJ 12-4 Township 23 South Range 15 West.

FILLMORE BLM DISTRICT
Red-tailed Hawk Nests
(Buteo jamaicensis)

#1 Bloom Cricket Red-tailed Hawk Nest

This nest is located in a canyon wash 1/2 mile south of the junction of Bloom Cricket Road with Johnson Pass-Broadmouth Canyon Road. The nest is on the north side of the Canyon on the first big rock outcrop. The nest is on the Richfield Map USGS NJ 12-4 Township 21 South Range 10 West.

#2 Big Sage Reservoir Red-tailed Hawk Nest:

This nest is located approximately 2 miles south of the mouth of Broadmouth Canyon on a west-facing cliff above Big Sage Reservoir. This nest is located on Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 22 South Range 10 West.

#3 Garrison-Snake Valley Red-tailed Hawk Nest:

This nest is located approximately 3.5 miles northeast of Garrison on the southwest face of a large rock outcrop. The road running parallel to Highway 6-50 which intersects the Garrison-Highway 6-50 road is taken heading east and then the first road heading south is taken into the Burbank Mountains. Following this road, the outcrop spoken of is on the north side of the road. This location is found on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4 Township 21 South Range 19 West.

#4 Conger Mountain East Red-tailed Hawk Nest:

This location is approximately 3 miles east of Conger Mountain. The nest is on an east-facing cliff at the southern end. This canyon is the first canyon east of Ledger Canyon which is comparable to Ledger Canyon in size. There was one young bird present. The location is on Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1 Township 18 South Range 16 West.

FILLMORE BLM DISTRICT
Burrowing Owl Nests
(Speotyto cunicularia)

#1 Clear Lake - Sevier Lake Cutoff Burrowing Owl Nest:

This nest is located on the west side of Highway 257 about 1/4 mile south of the Clear Lake Road and approximately 100 yards north of the Sevier Lake cutoff. The nest is in an old badger hole about four feet from the edge of the highway. There were prey remains, but castings showed that the birds seemed to be living primarily on small rodents. The nest is on the Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1 Township 19 South Range 8 West.

#2 Wah Wah Ranch Burrowing Owl Nest:

Approximately three miles northwest of Wah Wah Ranch, this nest is located in a badger hole on the south side of a dam of a small dry stock reservoir. No prey remains were present but castings showed that these birds are living on small rodents. The map location is Township 26 South Range 14 West on the Richfield USGS Map NJ 12-4.

#3 Rattlesnake Bench Burrowing Owl Nest:

This nest is found on the northwest side of Conger Peak about 2.5 miles from the base of the peak at the south end of a small ridge about 1/2 miles long. A badger hole in a flat, which appears to be an old sheep or cattle camp, was used as the nest. A dry dtreambed passes north of the nest about 50 yeards. Prey remains were primarily Kangaroo Rats but castings showed that the birds had been eating insects and quite a number of scorpions. The map location is Township 18 South Range 17 West on the Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1.

SALT LAKE BLM DISTRICT
Golden Eagle Nest
(Aquila chrysaetos)

#1 North-Cedar Mountain Tower Eagle Aerie:

This nest is found on a long ridge of rock running east-west, approximately three miles directly south of the Puddle Valley - Military Area exit on Highway 80 - 50 Alt. 40, west of Salt Lake City. The nest is on the east end of the ridge with a northeastern exposure. There was one young bird in this nest which was observed from the air when flying with Mayo Call and Joe Eggett. The location of this nest is on Tooele USGS Map NK 12-10 Township 1 North Range 9 West.

#2 North Cedar - Puddle Valley Eagle Aerie:

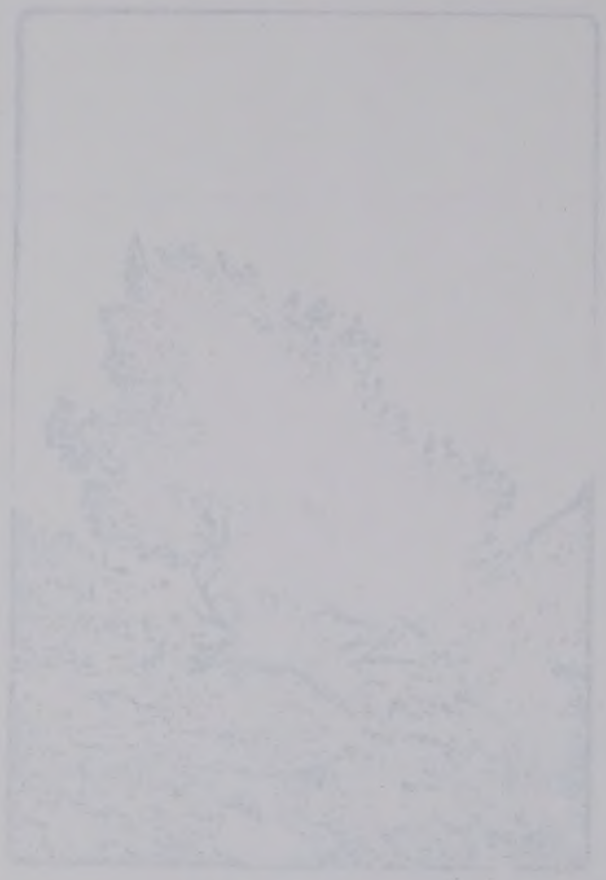
This nest is located approximately 1/2 mile northwest of the Puddle Valley - Military Area Exit on Highway 80-50 Alt. 40. There was one bird in the nest, which is on the west side of a ridge running north-south. The asphalt-surfaced road running along the east side of Puddle Valley is about 1/4 mile to the west of the nest. This nest was discovered while flying with pilot Joe Eggett. The nest location can be found on the Tooele USGS Map NK 12-10 Township 1 North Range 9 West.

SALT LAKE BLM DISTRICT
Ferruginous Hawk Nest
(Buteo regalis)

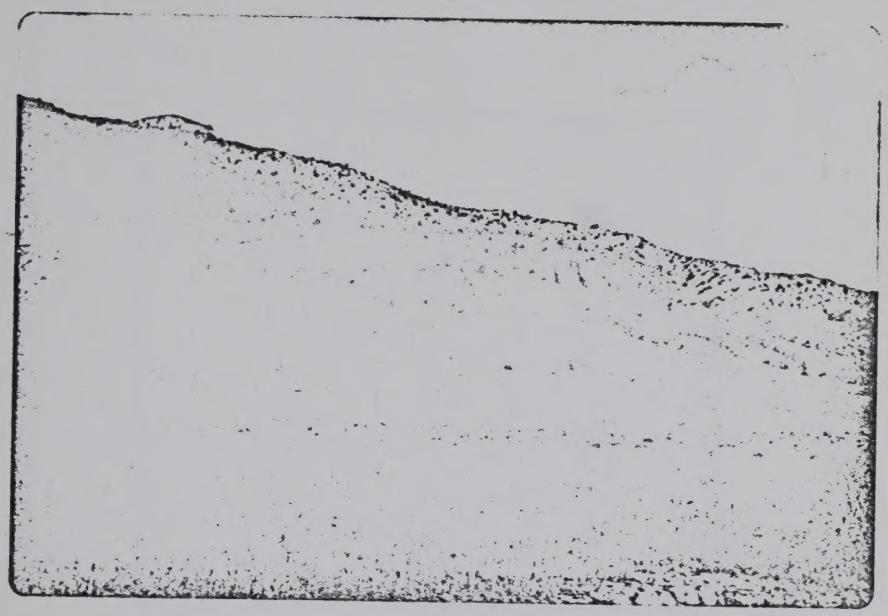
#1 North Cedar Ferruginous Hawk Nest:

Approximately 3 miles southeast of the microwave station at the north end of Cedar Mountains. This nest is found in a juniper tree on the east side of the Cedar Mountains. There were four young birds in the nest. The location on the Tooele USGS Map is Township 1 South Range 9 West.

1A Close-up of Cedar Tree Containing North Cedar Ferruginous Hawk Nest



SALT LAKE BLM DISTRICT
Prairie Falcon Nests
(Falco mexicanus)

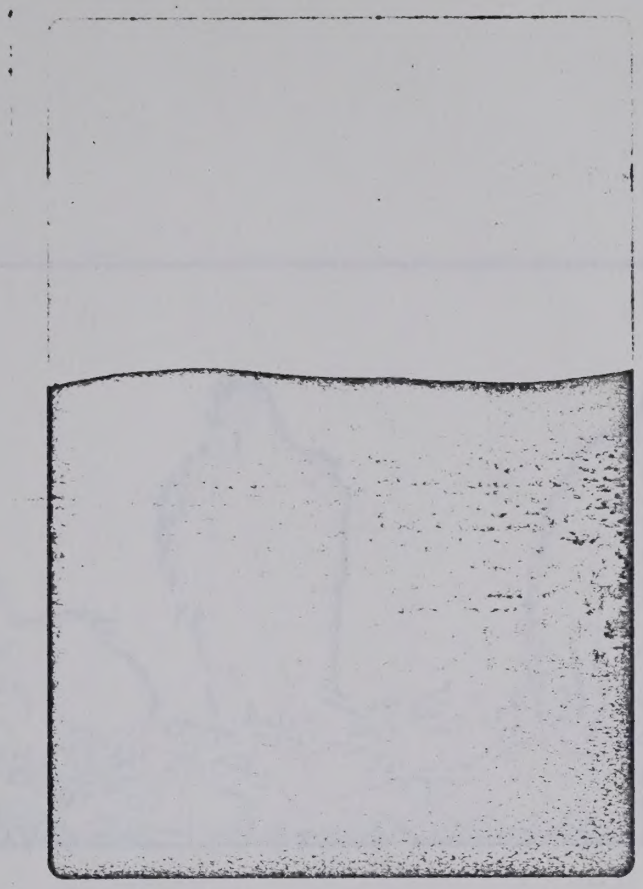


#1 North Cedar Mountains Prairie Falcon Nest #1:

This nest is found on the west side of the Cedar Mountains, approximately 2-1/2 miles north of Hastings Pass. The nest is on the lower set of cliffs with a southwestern exposure. The nest is located in Township 1 South Range 10 West on the Tooele USGS Map NK 12-10.

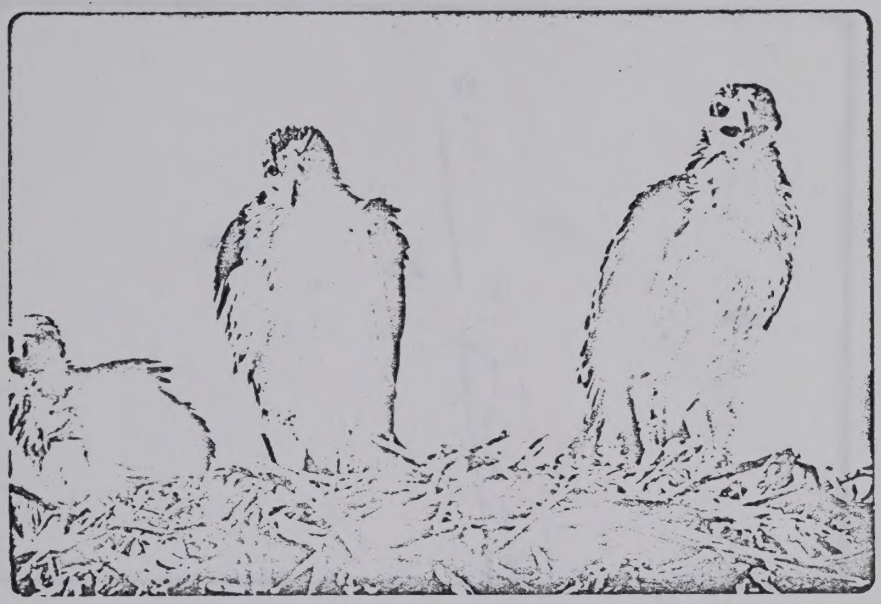
#2 North Cedar Mountains Prairie Falcon Nest #2:

This nest is found approximately 1/4 mile north of the North-Cedar Prairie Falcon Nest #1 and has a northwestern exposure. Both nests are in existence probably because of the different directions which the nests face. The Township and Range for this nest are the same as the #1 nest.

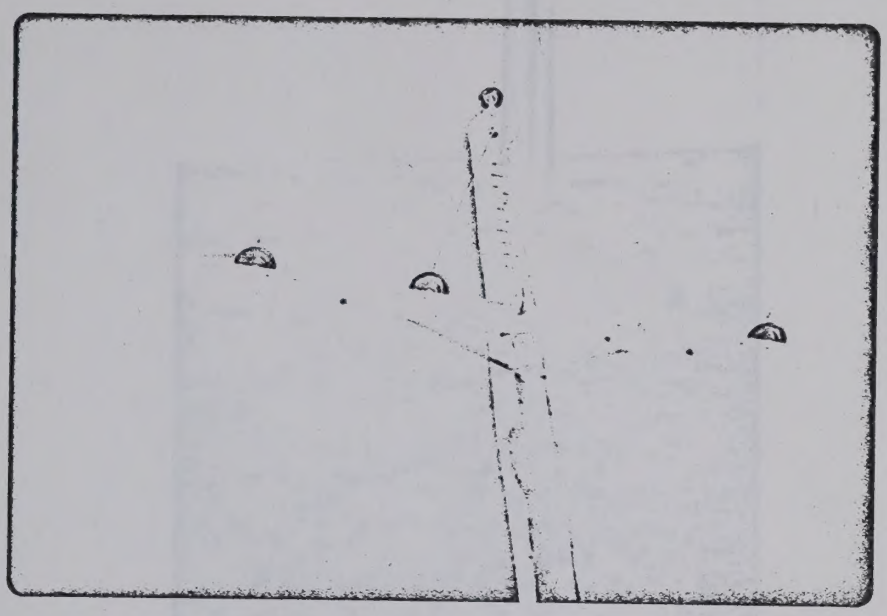


#6 Highway 6-50 Skull Rock Ferruginous Hawk Nest:

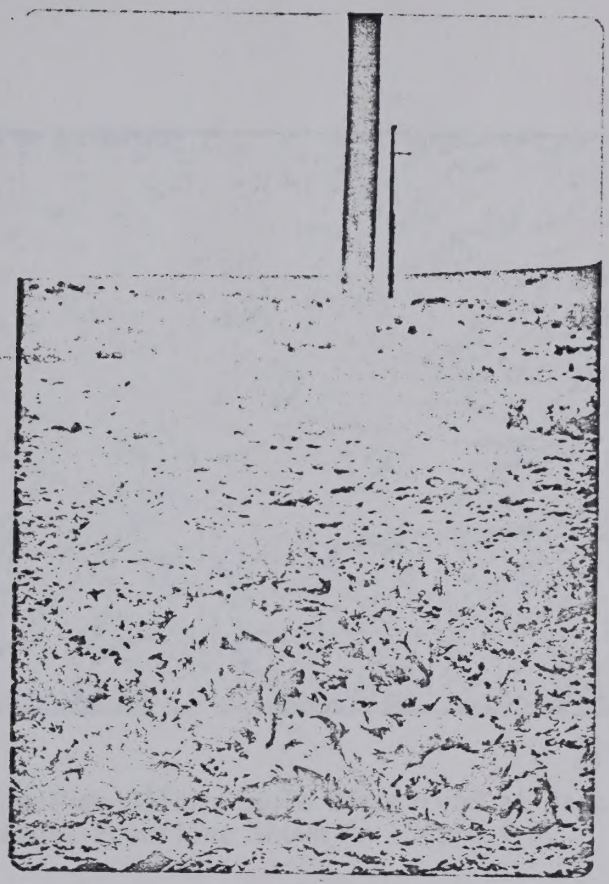
This nest is found on the south side of Highway 6-50 between Delta and Garrison, 47.5 miles from Delta. The nest is approximately 1/4 mile from the road on Skull Rock about 15 feet above the valley floor. When I found this nest, it had three birds in it, about 3/4 grown. There were no prey remains at this nest or on the ground surrounding it. The nest can be located on the Delta USGS Map NJ 12-1 Township 20 South Range 13 West.



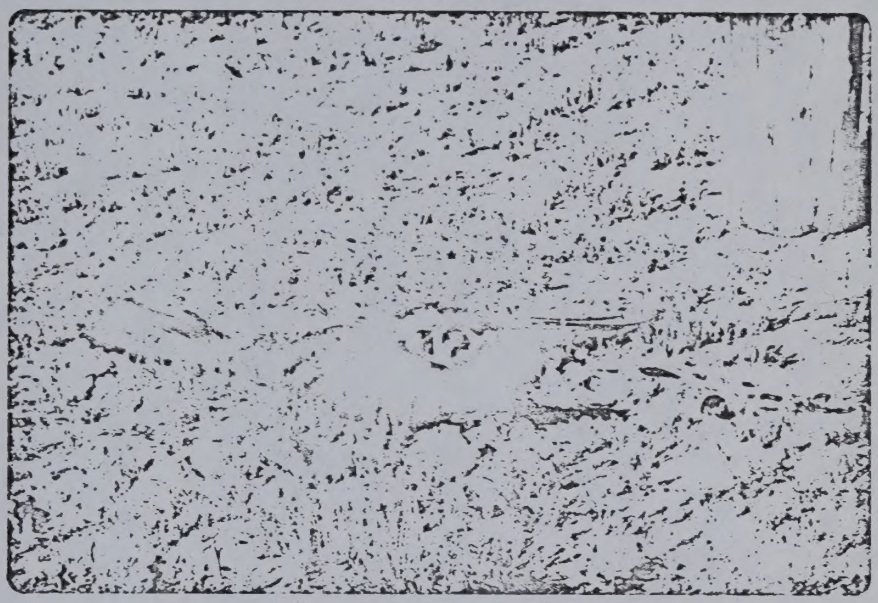
6A Three-Quarter Grown Ferruginous Hawks in Highway 6-50 Skull Rock Nest



9 Powerline Southwest of Delta, Utah where the remains of 37 Golden Eagles were Discovered Along 12-14 Miles of Line



9 A Remains of Golden Eagle Below Power Line Shown Figure # 9



9B Another Golden Eagle Discovered at Base of Power Pole along Powerline Shown in Figure # 9.